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rublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they but himself. must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### What Does the Treaty Mean by the Word "Government"?

We call attention to the possible need of amendment in the wording of the Santo Domingo treaty, in case the gen4, era principle of that proposed contract is approved by the Senate.

Apart from the main question of receivership and financial administration, the important provisions concerning American duties and responsibilities in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic are contained in Article VII .: "The Government of the United States, at the request of the Dominican Republic, shall grant

the latter such other assistance as the former may deem proper to restore the credit, preserve the order, increase the efficiency of the civil administration and advance the material progress and wei fare of the Dominican Republic The corresponding article in the Dil-

ratification or revision is this:

The American Government, at the request of Dominican Republic, shall grant such other assistance as may be in its power to restore the credit, preserve the order, bucrease the emclency of the civil administration and advance the material progress and the welfare of the Republic,"

The wide difference is apparent by comparison. The abandoned agreement was mandatory; the new protocol is placed the word "shall." By the Dilling- tions. ham-Sanchez agreement the "American Government" bound itself to do police work and other civilizing work in Santo Domingo when the Dominican Republic so requested. " It bound itself to render "such other assistance as may be in its power"; and the power of this nation is certainly not inconsiderable. By the pending treaty "the Government of the United States" undertakes to grant only such assistance of this sort as it, the Government of the United States, "may deem proper.

The change from the original proposal is salutary, but further modification, or | ined, it will be recognized that the Bal- | land bait act, by which American fishperhaps we should say more exact definition, is plainly required.

Who or what is the "Government" affairs of Santo Domingo at the request | An analysis of the vote on the Asquith | a full and free exercise of its treaty the word "Government," as here em- to the King's speech shows that had it | Constitution. ployed, mean the Executive alone and been supported by either Mr. JOSEPH at his own discretion, or does it mean CHAMBERLAIN or by Lord HUGH CECIL the Executive acting by authority of a | it must have been carried and a dissolulaw of the Congress

There can be no doubt that in the original Dillingham-Sanchez agreement the in the afternoon the House of Commons of the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement has come for submitting to the people present treaty locates this power, not | which he affected to desire? "the President of the United States." | heard him now regard his profession

ing powers vastly greater and more sus- Opposition wanted office. In other ceptible of dangerous application than words, dissolution, while a good thing in the veto of objectionable tariff laws itself, must not come as a concession to affecting the Dominican customs, should | the demands of the Opposition. It must not have been revised with equal care | be voluntary on the Cabinet's part. That at our Department of State. In Article | is to say, Premier Balfour, so far as Mr. VII. the words "American Government" | CHAMBERLAIN is concerned, may retain are replaced in the new protocol by the | power until near the close of this Parliawords "the Government of the United | ment's statutory term, which does not States"-a change which adds nothing | end until the latter part of 1907. in the way of explicitness. If "Ameri- This was a very different announce-

more restless, more rash, more impul- the Ministerial lobby. sive and more impatient of the restraints | The number of Unionist Free Traders

of incalculable evil.

Government of the United States, in the form of law, and not merely the enterorise of an Executive proceeding indeof the Government-that is, of Congress.

## What Fate for McCall?

When Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN engaged an assistant to relieve him of a part of the labor involved in the production of his weekly newspaper he announced that it was his intention to devote more of his attention to political matters in the future than he had in the past. The governmental reforms advocated by Col. BRYAN had reached a stage of progress at which he deemed it necessary to give to them his personal attention. The preliminary steps he had been willing to leave in the hands of others. The final If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for acts he felt must be directed by no one

The first result of Col. BRYAN's increased political activity is published to the world this week. He has decided on the punishment to be inflicted on the five traitors who declined to vote in the House of Representatives in favor of his bill for the Federal regulation of railway rates. The victims of his avenging hand are the Hon. Townsend Scup-DER of the First New York district, the Hon. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON of the Thirteenth New York district, the Hon. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN of the Eighteenth New York district, the Hon. ALLAN LANG-DON MCDERMOTT of the Tenth New Jersev district, and the Hon, JOSEPH H. SHULL of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylnania

These treasonable Democrats dared to oppose a high and holy project upon tire complacency. Her trade interests which Col. BRYAN's heart was set. They | in the island rival those of the United had no right to expect elemency or hope | States, and her political interest is more for pity. But Col. BRYAN is as merciful or less interwoven with her economic lingham-Sanchez agreement, which was as he is mighty. He exercises his power interests. Reciprocal trade relations not intended to go to the Senate for with magnanimity. He is satisfied to deprive the culprits of their political life, but spares their heads. His sentence:

" Six Democrats voted against the rate bill, and by so doing forfelted any claim that they might have previously had to Democratic respect or support. A Democrat who will refuse to vote for a railroad regulation bill which even a majority of the Republicans were constrained to support may find some excuse for calling himself a Democrat, but Democrats can surely find no excuse for calling him to legislative service while there is likelihood permissive. The word "may" has re- of a conflet between the people and the corpora-

This is the fate of the disobedient members of the great and powerful Bryan party. It is harsh, but it is just. But what is to be done with the archconspirator, McCall? His offence is blacker than theirs. They merely voted against Col. BRYAN'S plan. Mr. McCall de it ridiculous.

### The British Ministry Still Stands.

If the debate and subsequent division which took place on Thursday in the treaty is more than likely to appear in a House of Commons be carefully exam- stricter application of the Newfoundfour Government, though nominally it ermen will be the losers. Another is received a vote of confidence, exists likely to be witnessed in a diversion of solely by the tolerance of the Chamber- trade to Canadian account in resentment which is to decide as to the propriety of lainites on the one hand and the Con- of the American attitude. American interference in the internal servative Free Traders on the other.

When Mr. CHAMBERLAIN rose to speak words "American Government" meant | was wrought to a high pitch of tension, the President alone, inasmuch as the for it was known that a majority of the legislative department of our Govern- | Ministerialists regard the member from ment was wholly ignored by that instru- West Birmingham as their real leader. ment. In another part of the pending | In view of his own repeated professions of treaty this singular confusion of a part | eagerness to face the electors, how could with the whole has been corrected ver- he contradict the averment embodied bally. It will be observed that Article VI. | in the Asquith amendment that the time conferred on the American Govern- his proposed change in Britain's fiscal ment" the power to veto any tariff legisla- | policy? By the equivocal course which tion by the Dominican Legislature which he pursued on Thursday he justified might impair the revenues yielded by the | the nickname of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways. custom houses. That meant, of course, He admitted that he had said that the the American Executive, acting abso- sooner dissolution came the better. He lutely alone; and in the corresponding was still, he asserted, of that opinion. article of the new treaty there is a change | Why, then, did he not advise his followwhich locates exactly the veto power ers to vote for an amendment which over Dominican tariff legislation. The would instantly have caused the result

in "the American Government," but in | We imagine that few of those who The change leaves no room for a doubt- as sincere, in view of the evasive position ful or contested interpretation of the which he chose to take. He hoped, he said, that the Government would not It is strange that Article VII., conferr- | abandon its trust simply because the |

can Government" can be interpreted to ment from that which many of his demean the President only, so also can "the voted adherents must have looked for Government of the United States" be from Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. They must interpreted under the stress of future | have expected him to say that while he events to mean the President acting had the utmost respect and regard for without specific authority from Con- the Prime Minister and was most reluctant to seem to countenance an un-The Senate should scrutinize carefully | friendly demonstration, yet he could not the wording of Article VII. This is much | abjure the conviction, so frequently more than a question of nicety of phrase. avowed, that the sooner the question of The power to enter foreign territory at adopting his preferential tariff policy Michigan. What does a hireling in the the request of a foreign Government and | were referred to the constituencies the to "preserve order" there to any extent | better would be its prospect of ultimate deemed proper by the invader, if now acceptance. If the vote be scrutinized established by treaty as the supreme | by which the Asquith amendment was law of the land, is sure to become in time | defeated-a vote of 311 to 248-it is evithe precedent for similar relations with | dent that some of the more stalwart other southern republics than Santo Chamberlainites resented their leader's Domingo. The precedent and power inclination to "let I dare not wait upon in the kands of an American Executive | I would," and refused to follow him into

of regularly enacted law than President | cannot be exactly stated, because it has ROOSEVELT is might be the instruments | proved variable in the previous divisions that might have thrown light upon it. Therefore, let the Senate so amend the Never has it been computed, however, at text of Article VII. of this treaty as to make less than 35. Now, as the Government it clear that the policing of foreign terri- majority against the Asquith amendtory in Santo Domingo or elsewhere, ment was only 63, this, it is obvious, House could have shown so peculiar a the supplementing of civil administra- would have been transformed into a tion in Santo Domingo or elsewhere and minority had 32 Unionist Free Traders | United States. Mr. Cockban is one of the "advancement of the material prog- | voted with the Opposition instead of sup- | the men who make history. ress and welfare of the Dominican Re- porting Mr. Balfour. Mr. Asquitt and Even if the common theory be true public" or other republics, when under- Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN must | that the United States in the days of

States" must be really an act of the quarter, and doubtless their reliance Powers, what follows? Our ancestors would have proved well founded but for the remarkable speech delivered by Lord HUGH CECIL, the leader of those Conpendently of the coordinate department | servatives who adhere to the doctrine of Free Trade. To the chagrin of the Liberals Lord Hugh expressed the belief that the Free Trade cause would gain by keeping the present Government in office a while longer. From the long series of Free Trade triumphs in byeelections he evidently drew the conclusion that the current of public opinion, already strong, would presently become a tidal wave. He would let it gather momentum, he said. As a matter of expediency, therefore, he should vote against the Asquith amendment, though in his judgment the ambiguity and futility of the Premier's attitude on the fiscal question could not be er aggerated. In a word, he advised the Conservative Free Traders to reculer pour mieux sauter, to fall back the better to leap forward, and gave them the most positive assurance that he would pluck the pear when

It is manifest that the Balfour Government is left in a most precarious position. It will continue to exist on sufferance just so long as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN shall feel disposed to make a half hearted and but partly effectual attempt to restrain his followers and just so long as Lord HUGH CECIL shall deem it prudent to withhold his hand in order later to deal his cousin, the Premier, a deadly blow.

Canada and the Hay-Bond Treaty. Canada notes the demise of the overamended Hay-Bond treaty with enbetween Newfoundland and the United States would be a stumbling block in the path of political union between the island and the Dominion.

The Toronto Globe admits that the defeat of the treaty will come as a great disappointment to the islanders. It says that "the American idea of reciprocity has been again shown to be to give nothing and take all." From this Canada reads a new lesson, and the Globe says that "the colonial statesman will never enter into a game of 'heads I win, tails you lose' with Uncle SAM, let him be never so smart. Reciprocity with the United States has ever been advanced in Newfoundland as a policy preferable to entering the Dominion. Consequently those Canadians who believe that the Ancient Colony can best fulfil its destiny by 'rounding off confederation' will not greatly regret the result of the latest negotiations at Washington."

One consequence of the failure of the

Vet the Senate is right in standing for of the Dominican authorities? Does amendment to the address responsive making powers as provided for in the

## The Elimination of Sergius.

How far the evil influence in Russian affairs of the Grand Duke SERGIUS, who was assassinated vesterday, was justly attributable to him or whether he was merely a puppet in the hands of the bureaucracy, nobody, probably even in Russia, can say. In the popular mind he appeared as the instigator of the war with Japan, as the chief cause of the Czar's obstinacy in continuing it and as the person who stood above all in the way of concession to the recent petitions for greater freedom made by the zemstvos and the people.

To the hatred of tyranny was joined in his case, loathing for the peculator who was plundering his country in the hour of danger. Public patriotic subscriptions, and even the money for the Red Cross work, were shown to have been diverted from their purpose and were believed to have gone, in part at least, into his pockets. While the Grand Duke VLADIMIR is hated as a cruel tyrant, SER-IUS was despised besides as a thief.

Will the assassination of one man or of a dozen men lighten the burden of Russia? It is very doubtful. Even if all the tribe of ROMANOFF were wiped out there stands back of them the bureaucracy. It was that which wrecked the Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire and that is as surely wrecking the Orthodox Empire which in a way is their successor It may be that the terror inspired by assassination may make it yield, but only revolution will remove it, and it may very well be that this present rebellion is revolution.

## A Strong and Virtuous Statesman.

The remarks interjected by the Hon. WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN into the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Naval Appropriation bill are instinct with his usual knowledge and patriotism. What does a farm hand get? asks the Manhattan Solomon. Thirty dollars a month and found, says the Hon. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH of navy get? Sixteen dollars a month. do not think a really good man would enter the service in times of peace, observes Mr. Cockran.

He is a good man himself and knows that a good man is "out" for what he can get. Compare the earnings of a good man in the navy with those of a good man who can milk trusts.

A long course in philanthropy has not kept Mr. COCKBAN from drinking deep at the wells of American history:

"I was not aware that this country ever yet was humiliated since it joined the family of na-

Probably not another man in the knowledge of the early history of the

taken by "the Government of the United have reckoned on assistance from that its weakness was kicked by foreign one knows she is scrambled.

were not virtuous. For,

" The strength and virtue of a man are the best defence of manhood always -not the size of the pistol

Unfortunately, nations cannot be as strong and virtuous as Mr. Cockran. He can involve himself in his own virtue and not carry a "gun." Nobody, not even a trust, would dare to "hold" him "up"; but eighty millions of persons like him are impossible.

That is the reason why, in spite of him and his example, the United States must have a strong navy. We can't all be COCKBANS. The per capita allowance of virtue and its rewards is too small

When the price of your goods is too low. all in the United States

How inconvenient if it were necessary to ise one hand in flourishing the big stick over Venezuela while the other hand-the glad receivership hand-was benevolently extended to Santo Domingo!

Much stronger is the position of the Sen ate when asserting and protecting against invasion its own constitutional functions if it recognizes, as it did so gracefully yesterday, the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the House.

JAY COOKE did not live to see a banana belt girding the northern fier of States, but he did live to see the Northern Pacific a great transcontinental highway, binding new empire of Northwestern States to the Union of which they are part.

The proposed amendments to the insanity aw that have been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fish are in line with the suggestions made by Governor Higgins in his message to the Legislature. They leave intact the existing centralized control of the finances of the State hospitals.

When the present lunacy law was passed in the face of the opposition of the most important charicable societies in the State and against the advice of disinterested citizens who had an intelligent interest in the welfare of our State insane asylums one of the chief objections to it was the fact that it established boards of visitation without power in place of the old local boards of managers. Mr. Fish's bill now proposes to do away with the boards of visitation and to reestablish for each hospital a board of managers equipped with authority to appoint superintendents, subject to the approval of the Commission on Lunacy, and to establish regulations, subject to the same approval, for the internal administration of the hospital. The amendments also carry with them a few minor changes, each tending to make effective the work of the proposed boards of man-

These amendments are designed, evi dently, to remedy the errors enacted during | States. the recent unskilful tinkering with the lunacy laws; and they should be passed on their merits without opposition.

### Questions for Policyhelders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial on the Equitable Life situation is interesting reading to policyholders in that company. May I request you to deal in your columns editorially with the following points in the situation which are of vital interest to policyholders:

I Should not the "Shipbuilding Trust directors" leave the board in any event?
2. How can the policyholders be secured

against exchanging King Log for King Stork?

3. Why are not boards of directors of mutual life insurance companies divided into yearly classes with a provision that no memexceptions as to the president and one vice-president, who are the only officers who should New YORK, Feb. 16. D.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Your editorial in to-day's issue, "Mr. Harriman and the Equitable Life," is a carefully written and conservative statement of the facts which will receive the hearty indorsement of all who have the welfare of the magnifloent institution of life insurance truly at heart.

1 congratulate THE SUN on its position

Society's internal war bit the nall exactly on the head and did a commendable service to the society's policyholders, of whom I am one. The idea of \$51,000 worth of stock being purchased for \$10,000,000 or any other sum in excess of the legal and moral value is repugnant to every honest and intelligent the Chinese system of government, would have

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

read with much interest the controversy that has just been settled in the Equitable Assurance company, being a policyholder in that company. "Mutualization" is certainly the proper thing.

Incidentally, however, I would like to ask

what it means. I have been for many years a policyholder in several of the other socalled "mutual" companies, and I have never yet been asked to attend a meeting, send a Tokio. proxy or anything else showing I had any other interest in the companies than to send

Japan's import of sole leather averaged \$300,000 a year for 1902-04 fiscal years; for the first half of a check for my premium when due. Will the "mutualization" of the Equitable be of the same nature? POLICYHOLDER.

#### A Roman Catholic Priest on Church Drinking Clubs.

ssue of THE SUN I see the Rev. John Belford, Roman Catholic pastor, Brooklyn, is reported as having expressed his desire to establish a club "in his church where the men could come and drink all

they want." Does he really mean this?

All they want? If so, he may have a mix-up with the redoubtable Carrie Nation and her axe. the Ten Commandments and the police. Surely the reverend gentleman is not forgetful of the reprimand administered by St. Paul to reveilers in churches, and he cannot be unmindful of the

reat reverence due to Catholic churches and the casons for it.

Furthermore, as to the policy he would fain see larger box. realized in promoting another brand of gin mill, I may be permitted to inquire how be squares the ordinances of the Baltimore Council against drinking taverns with his philanthropic ambition and eforming pronouncement. Anceps haves. BROOKLIN, Peb. 16. A BIL

## The Cigarette on the Ballroom Floor,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have a well informed friend who frequently assures me of the great superiority, in character and conduct, of Englishmen over Americans. Heretofore I have been somewhat sceptical on that subject, in spite of the fact that my friend never has visited England. But a despatch in this morning's Sun tells has that at Lord Grenville's ball the Duchess of Marjborough's overskirt was set on fire by a cigarette on the floor. That throws a flood of light upon the question. I never have been in an American ballroom where the gentlemen (or ladies either amoked cigarettes and threw them upon the floor. But now, I suppose, the custom will be introduced here, and our ladies' tallors will soon advertise

## Money Market of Maine.

From the Arooslook Republ Money is scarce here now. A peck of potatoes is the smallest change. These used to pass for a nickel, but they are only worth a postage stamp now and the mail carrier won't take them at the

Standards. First Egg-How old do you suppose she is? Second Egg--- he says she is soft-boll, but every

## TREATY MAKING.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Federal Constitution declares that "the executive power shall be vested in a President," who "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur;" that the judicial power shall extend to those treaties, and ten made "under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of Constitution or laws of any State to the

contrary notwithstanding." What was the meaning of the word treaties" in the year 1787, and thereabouts? As nearly as can be ascertained, a "treaty" was then, as now, a written definition by two or more separate States, of a specific relation actually subsisting between or among them, which definition they engage to accept and enforce as positive law.

Can there be a "treaty," entered into by the President and binding him, which is not the supreme law of the land and does not bind the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, and every citizen as

Unless empowered by a statute, or twothirds of the Senators concur, what stipulations with a foreign State can the President make which will bind his country?

Has he any executive discretion to make by his own act, unaided by Congress, or by two-thirds of the Senators present, any supreme law of the land or any compact with a foreign government obligatory on the United States?

If a "treaty" is a written document, signed and executed with adequate for mality, then should not the two-thirds of the Senate "concur" in each and every word, and not merely give consent to the principles or outlines of a future negotia-

Another article of the Constitution forbids any State to "enter into any agreement or compact with a foreign Power without the consent of Congress, and another declares peremptorily that "no State hall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation:" but has the word "agreement' a different constitutional meaning from the word "treaty," as used in the articles re-

ferred to? And was the word "agreement" employed by direction of the President, in the recent arbitration negotiations, in a sense unlike the accepted definition of the word "treaty" It is really worth while for the country to be told by the President why he used the word "agreement" instead of "treaty," and why he fancies the two words are not synonymous in a constitutional sense. The making of a treaty, or an agreement which is to bind the will and the property of any citizen of the United States, is a

very serious transaction, as serious as the enacting of a statute. Its language must be considered carefully by all the persons who are, under the Constitution, to c to the document in behalf of the United

They must all concur in every word. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

## Things Japanese

Janan's exports for November, 1904, were \$17, 2,060, against \$12,381,000 in November, 1908, as crease of \$1,888,000, and her imports were \$16. 849.000 against \$11.018.000, an increase of \$4.169.000, or a total foreign commerce increase of \$9.057.000 for the one month, in spite of the war. For the eleven months ended November (all war months

Baron Suyematsu, the distinguished Japanese statesman now in London, recently said at a meet-ing of the Central Asian Society: "When this war ends Japan will devote herself to the arts of peace, matter in what form the present contest may

During the past four months the entire Japanese ber of the outgoing class shall be eligible for reelection until the expiration of one year, with exceptions as to the president and one viceothers, their rifling having been scarcely at all impaired. To-day the fleet is in better condition nan when the war began.

In the higher schools it is compulsory. So far it is not as satisfactorily taught as it should be, because the artist in Japan, as a man, its still considered of inferior rank. Its best point is the studies of plant form, proximity are necessary to make it conbirds, fishes and insects. Japan is the only country that has a national and distinctive art of its

Japanese lands to foreigners.

Mr. D. E. Brown, general traffic agent of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, says that Germany's
fuss about the "yellow peril" is all nonsense; that the war has caused a marked increase in many lines of Chinese trade; that it has opened up many the Chinese system of government, would have been closed to trade for many years except for

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Japan's action.

During January, white Bussia was moving heaven and earth to secure a solitary torpedo boat, the Japanese Admiralty completed twenty-four torpedo boat destroyers in the various yards. Government and private, in Japan.

In 1889 Japan's action.

During January, white Bussia was moving heaven and earth to secure a solitary torpedo boat destroyers in the various yards. Government and private, in Japan.

tricity in the central stations; ten years later it was tricity in the central stations; ten years later it was 12,500 kilowatts, while last year the amount of electricity generated was 20,725 kilowatts, according to the latest report of the Japanese Association of Ecctrical Engineers. This association maintains

a year for 1902-04 fiscal years, for the first half of the present fiscal year it was \$277.785, nearly 100 per cent increase, chiefly from the United States, besides large quantities of leather beiting. Japan's raw alik exports for the eleven months ended November exceeded \$40,500,000, already beating 1902—a record year—by \$2,500,000. The Japanese Imperial from Foundry has been remaining day and night for some time.

The Japanese imperial for some time. Large quantuning day and night for some time. Large quantities of Iron, steel and other varieties of plates are being manufactured.

Japanese publishing houses in Tokio and Osaka have formed a corporation with \$250,000 capital, to exploit the Chinese book market, and also to sell paper, type, &c., to the Cainese. The newspaper was you Chine wide open yet.

may put China wide open yet.

Japanese spinning houses are making money out of the drop in American cotton, as many of eir orders were based on the higher price. Japan sent us \$250,000 worth of porcelain goods

Japan bought of us \$51.656.000 worth of goods in 1904 calendar year, an increase of \$10,000,000, while we bought of Japan \$49,788,000 worth, an

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: As a manu facturer i wish to thank you very much for your publication of the extract from the Congressional Record of Mr. McCall's speech. What rates are is not of so much importance, so long as they are equitably just as between localities and grades of merchandise, but that one shipper should be in a position to obtain one rate and another shipper be forced to pay a higher rate, renders the public generally in an outrageous frame of mind toward the railway companies, and they thereselves in this respect are their own worst enemies. Whatever disaster Congress may bring upon the railway companies will be due to their own foily.

HENRY B. JOY. General Manager Packard Motor Car Company.

## The Backbone.

From the Norborne Leader. When asked by her teacher to describe the back-bone, a Norborne school girl said: "The backbone is something that holds up the head and ribs and

## Personally Conducted.

can called to his wife. "My dear," he granted, "you remember Dr. Highprice advised you to take a European trip! It's exactly underneath." Patting himself for an indulgent husband, he

Cannot Now Control a Majority of the

Republicans in the Legislature. DOVER, Del., Feb. 17.-J. Edward Addicks ost seven of his Union Republican supporters to-day, and as a result loses his majority in the Republican delegation in to the doors with prominent men. this Legislature. His Republican opponents may now call a caucus at any time and Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of the church have within their reach a majority against him to bring about his undoing. The Addicks dissenters broke away from the once and arrived at the church at 10 o'clock, shall be bound thereby, anything in the powerful leader on the ground that he can accompanied by the pallbearers, who were: never be elected Senator and that they are

prosed to the deadlock system. When Senator A. S. Lingo, the first Adlicks man to turn, arose to vote, there was a hush. He pronounced the name of "T. Coleman DuPont," and instantly there was a burst of applause, led by Major Edmund Mitchell, Regular Republican, of Wilmington. Later Senator Pennewill voted deliberately for T. Coleman DuPont, but there was too much of a stir to start any more dem-onstrations. The break, which many people, particularly Addicks men, doubted and declared to be mere idle gossip, had come, and that was enough.

The vote, when tallied, stood as follows: Willard Salsbury, Democrat, 20; John Edward Addicks, Union Republican, 15; Henry DuPont, Regular Republican, 9; T. Coleman DuPont, Regular Republican, 4; Caleb R. Layton, Union Republican, 1; Harry A. Richardson, Regular Republican,

Total, 50; necessary to elect, 26. Senator Rose, Democrat, then rushed through a motion to separate the two houses, and further developments for the day and week were checked, as to-morrow's will be only a perfunctory session.

President Conner, the Addicks stalwart eader, when asked for his opinion of the break and of the changed situation, said: "Well, you can say that there are twelve of us who are determined to stand for our

caucus nominee." "But how about your claim of majority

"Well, we've held our caucus, and one's nough. That's all." Had the balloting continued to-day a Senator would have been elected, but the Democratio opposition checked matters until Monday.

## ONLY THREE LEPERS HERE.

They Are on Blackwell's Island-Disease Not a Public Danger in New York. Dr. Charles F. Roberts, the leprosy ex-

pert of the Health Department, denied yesterday, the allegation made by Dr. Isidore Dyer, consulting expert of the Louisiana leprosy camp, that there were 200 lepers walking about New York and that they were a grave danger to the city.

Dr. Roberts said that leprosy was a chronic, feebly infectious disease, far less chronic, feebly infectious disease, far less dangerous than tuberculosis and some other diseases that are common. He said and bolo of the savage Igorrotes to the that persons might associate with lepers for years and not contract the disease, and many cases were known where leprous wives had lived with non-leprous husbands, or vice versa, and the non-leprous party had never contracted the disease.

"The present day fear of leprosy," said the doctor, "comes entirely from Holy the doctor, "comes entirely from Holy native baskets and hats, besides specimens Writ. There the leper is always called unclean and stoned and cast out from and iron ores of the islands. his fellows. But modern science does his fellows. But modern science does not show anything about the disease to make them valuable."

cause such terror."
Some years ago, the doctor said, the city had segregated five lepers on North Brother Island. On his own recommendation they were released. At present he knows of only three. They are public charges on Blackwell's Island.

In all his experience, Dr. Roberts said, he had never seen a case that was contracted in this country. All the cases he had knowledge of came here from other places. In 1896 the Medical Society appointed

the following committee to investigate the disease: Drs. George H. Fox, H. B. Piffard, E. B. Bronson, A. A. Smith and George B. Philadelphian Wants Damages for Wholeowler. After an exhaustive examination they reported substantially as follows:

"Leprosy is probably infectious, but not necessarily contagious. It is contagious

proximity are necessary to make it contagious."

The presence of some cases in this city 1 congratulate The Sun on its position.

New York, Feb. 16.

W.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir. Your editorial on the Equitable Life Assurance Sacrety's internal war bit the nall exactly on the Sun of granting the right of ownership of Japanese lands to foreigners.

The presence of some cases in this city is no reason for people to be alarmed. Segregation may be justifiable where cases are on the increase, but not otherwise. Is in favor of granting the right of ownership of Japanese lands to foreigners.

That would inflict an unnecessary injury on the sufferers. Probably the patients of the control o would become worse if deprived of liberty.

## CITY \$800 RICHER.

Unclaimed Property Sold at Police Headquarters in Short Order.

Thomas P. O'Connor, property clerk at Police Headquarters, held the sixty-first auction sale of "police and unclaimed property" at his office yesterday morning. Thomas Bowe, the rapid fire talker, knocked down the 270-odd lots inside of two hours.

Price doesn't count at the police auction.

There were 203 watches, some in lots of two or three or with chains, about sevent, five revolvers, musical instruments, bunche

of purses (empty), opera glasses and jew-elry and trinkets galore. Some of the purchasers found they had been gold bricked on looking closely at

been gold bricked on looking closely at their purchases.

"My God! What I bought!" exclaimed one little bent man with a long black beard, looking at some watches and chains. "Ach, well, maybe I know next time when I take a day off and come down here again! Don'd it?" And he started to throw the things was the but thought better of it. away, but thought better of it.

Property Clerk O'Connor had it distinctly understood that no goods were war-He estimates that he took in

#### HYDE'S PORTRAIT RESCUED From the Library of Harvard's Signet Club-Fire Docs \$1,200 Damage.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17.-The Signet Club, the literary organization of Harvard University, suffered about \$1,200 damage by fire this morning. The fire originated in the cellar of the clubhouse and the flames worked their way up to the library, on the first floor, and then to the second floor, where they spread in the spacious banquet

hall.

Practically all of the books in the library were saved. A large oil portrait of James H. Hyde, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which hung in the library and was in danger of burning was taken out. Mr. Hyde is a member of the Nigot Club. the Signet Club.

#### BROOKLYN'S AUTONOMY BILL. Chairman Odell and the Up-State Leaders Now Said to Favor It.

can executive committee in Brooklyn announced yesterday that the report that exGov. Odell and the State organization were opposed to the sweeping autonomy bill for that borough was erroneous. He said that the State chairman and all the upState leaders favored the bill and the interval of the monument of the monum State leaders favored the bill and that its

Public Ownership League Incorporated. ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Public Ownership estate of Fannie McGavic, who committed League of the City of New York was incorporated to-day to advocate municipal ownership of public service utilities, franhises and rights; to conduct a campaign

## ADDICKS LOSES SEVEN VOTES. JAMES C. CARTER'S FUNERAL. Prominent Men Gather to Do Honor to the

Dead Lawyer's Memory. The funeral of James C. Carter, the lawyer, was held yesterday morning at All Souls' Church and the church was filled The services were conducted by the Rev

The funeral procession left the Carter residence, 7 East Eighty-eighth street. Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals; Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division; Judge Lacombe of the United States District Court: Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division, Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States Court of Boston, representing Harvard University; Elihu Root, president of the Bar Association of this city; Wheeler

the Bar Association of this city; wheeler
H. Peckham, Joseph Larocque, John E.
Parsons and John L. Cadwalader, former
presidents of the Bar Association.
A glowing tribute was paid to the dead
lawyer by Dr. Slicer. After the services
the body, accompanied by the pallbearers
and members of the family, was taken to
the Grand Central station, where it was no the Grand Central station, where it was put in a special train to Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass.

Among those present at the services in All Souls' Church were:
Sir Percy Sanderson, British ConsulGeneral; Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan,
Isaac N. Seligman, R. Fulton Cutting,
W. Bourke Cockran, William F. Sheehan,
John R. Dos Passos, ex-Mayor Low, Assistant District Attorney Rand, Recorder
Goff, John Bigelow, Abraham R. Lawrence,
Judge John Cinton Gray of the Court of
Appeals, William D. Guthrie, Judge Holt
of the United States District Court, exSurrogate Ransom, every member of both
the First and Second Departments of the
Appellate D. vision, many members of the Appellate D. vision, many members of the Supreme Court of New York and Brooklyn, representatives from the City Club, the Bar Associations of Brooklyn and New York, the Harvard Club and the New England

#### PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT HERE. First of Fourteen Carloads Reaches the

Natural History Museum. The first carload of the Philippine exhibits at the St. Louis exposition was unpacked at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday.

The entire exhibit has been secured for the museum; and the fourteen other carloads, containing everything from Negrito poisoned arrows to Tagalog looms, are strung along from St. Louis to New York and will be unloaded as soon as they arrive. Charles F. Hall, who collected the greater part of the exhibit, and who was in charge

of it at St. Louis, said yesterday: "This is the most complete collection it is possible to make. It illustrates every occupation of the natives and every phase of Philippine life. Every variety of nacreese and barong of the semi-civilized Moros of Mindanao. There are six or eight

barrels of bolos alone "Looms, native foundries, ploughs and mills of native manufacture, besides yards of the beautiful just cloth, woven from pineapple fibre and silk, will show that the Filipinos have some of the arts of civilization. There are also fish traps, all sorts of active bearing and he're besides specimens.

"These are already worked by the natives

There are two hundred pots and kettles of cast brass, which will make the eyes of a collector glisten. An Igorrote hut will also be set up, and manikins made from casts of the islanders at the fair last summer will stand about, dressed in the Igorrote breechclout, and armed with the native spear and shield. Six halls on the main floor will be given over to the collections. Director Bumpus expects to open the first installments of the exhibit to the public will be a week.

salers' Refusal to Sell to Him. CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- A suit of great importance to druggists in the United States, in the Federal Court by C. G. A. Loder, a

druggist of Philadelphia. Loder is represented in Chicago by Attorney William Carlisle of Philadelphia, who began proceedings against many individual druggists and several unincorporated drug associations for \$100,000

damages. Loder charges that he refused to become party to the agreement among the retail druggists to charge prices quoted by the wholesalers and as a result was listed as "an aggressive cutter" and thereby placed at a great disadvantage and expense in securing drugs to furnish to his customers F. V. Wooten, a Chicago member of the National Association of Retail Druggists National Association of Retail Druggists, admitted that lists were compiled containing the names of "aggressive cuiters" and sent to wholesale druggists throughout the United States. This system, Loder asserts, resulted in refusal of the wholesale druggists in the combine to furnish him with drugs, his name being on the "aggressive cuiters" list.

Examinations of this character will be heid in a large number of cities through-cut the United States. The sworn testi-mony of the witnesses is to be used in the trial of the case in Philadelphia.

## VERMONT GRADUATES DINE. Centennial of the Green Mountain Uni-

versity Celebrated by Speakers. The centennial of the founding of the University of Vermont was celebrated at the thirteenth annual dinner of the New York alumni of the institution at the University Club last evening. The university a president, Matthew H. Buckham, was present and delivered an address on the distory of the university and its prospects

for the future.

Other speakers were the Hon. John L. Griffiths, Congressman from the Indianapolis district, who delivered an address on "American Leadership" similar to his speech on the same topic at the Lincoln dinner of the Middlesex Club, Boston: Col. Joel B. Ehrhardt, '63; John H. Conversa '61, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; Robert D. Benedict, '48, of Brooklyn, the oldest alumnus present, and Henry Holt, the publisher. Daniel L. Cady presided and there were about seventy-five alumni present. for the future.

# Monument for Slocum's Unidentified Dead

\$10,000, is being erected at the Lutheran cemetery over the graves of the unidentified dead who were burned on the Genera Slocum last June. On a large bronze plate in the centre will be the following inscrip-

#### statues representing Faith and Hope. Dispute \$50,000 Bequest to Doctor.

suicide a year ago in St. Luke's Hospital Her will, bequeathing \$50,000 to her physician. Dr. Charles Medding, was up for probate yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, and some relatives appeared in opposition. They declare that Miss McGavic, who inherited her fortune from her father, formerly president of the Westof education on the policy of public ownership and to do other things incidental thereto. The directors are John H. Delaney, Robert M. Campbell of Brooklyn, Eugene A. Johnson, John N. Bogart and W. F. Derflinger of New York.

A dispute has arisen over the \$150,000